IV. PERING. Feb. 18 .- Our visit to Kal-fung fu was the first one made by foreigners for a long time; as a consequence we attracted great attention, far too much, in fact, for our own comfort. The city covers a large area, is surrounded by a high brick wall surmounted by a crenellated parapet and furnished with bastions, buttresses, turrets, ponderous gates, moats, and all the appli-ances of the Chinese middle ages. It also has a thirteen-storied pagoda, built of brown brick. and presents a grand but somewhat barbario appearance from a distance. On a closer approach it is seen to be, like other interior Chinese cities, dirty, dilapidated, and decaying, and yet it is, perhaps justly, regarded as a place of great importance. It contains a population of about 500,000 souls, and is the capital of the Province of Honan, which is noted for the

roughness of its people and its hostility to synrything fornign. As we approached it we were struck by the immense number of wheelbarrows we passed on the road hauling coal from the river. Each one of these curious vehicles was drawn by a donkey and pushed by a man who held the handles and balanced the barrow and its load of 300 or 400 pounds, by means of a strap pass-ing over his shoulders. We must have seen over a thousand, and all were screeching like steam escaping from a gauge cock. It is said that no barrow man will have or use one of this particular class unless it screeches, and the ore unearthly the sound the better it is liked. as it is supposed to be good Fung Shui. We entered the main gate on the north side about noon of Jan, 8, but were promptly stopped at the custom or guard house, just inside the wall. Our mandarin, however, dismounted and after making the proper explanation and exhibiting our Chinese passports, during which a crowd began to gather and gaze at us, we were permitted to pass on. Our route at first lay through a rather thinly settled suburb, if any part of a city within the walls can be called a aburb, but soon led us into one of the principal streets, straight and broad, through which we made our way, somewhat after the manner of the grand entry of a circus an American town. Our mandarin wearing his official hat and accompanied by the interpreter, rode ahead, followed by Mr. Nichols and myself abreast. Behind us came Hsieh Sz and two mounted maloos, and then the six carts well closed up, but no circus ever had a larger or more curious audience than we soon had. How the news spread it is impossible to say, but spread it certainly did, for in an incredibly short time we had hundreds of men and boys in our train, and the shop fronts, sidewniks, and doorsteps were crowded by manner we threaded our way for over a mile, when we came to an inn, which we turned into, but the landlord, seeing the crowd following us, and perhaps fearing annoyance, at once told our mandarin that his house was full, and he could not accommodate us. Solicitation was in vain, and there was nothing left for us but to go further. At the next inn, which was only a short distance beyond, we received the same answer, but we resolved to stay in the courtyard till our people had found an inn for us, and this we did, the centre of a gaping but respectful crowd. Men and boys crowded around our horses and gazed at our boots, trousers, coats, and caps, our gloves, whips, and saidles, one after the other, but all in silent admiration, which we submitted to with pretty nearly as much interest as our visitors.

In the course of ten minutes, our "Number One" maloo raturned with the gratifying intelligence that Li had found an inn which was at our disposal. We therefore resumed our procession through the street, and after a short time turned into a cross street, where within a square we found our quarters, and, turning hastily into them, had the gates closed in the hope that we should thus get rid of the crowd. In this we were partly successful at first, but as it was necessary to open the gates for the carts, the crowd, which had now gathered in strength, rushed in, and before the carts could be unleaded the outer courtyard was filled to overflowing. Li and the servants made an effort to expel the intruders, and succeeded in doing so and closing the gates, but shortly afterward the carters connected with the street for water and to roll, and as the mules returned the crowd came in with them. Li and the servants made an effort to expel the intruders, and succeeded in doing so and closing the sites, but shortly afterward the carters opened the gates for turn the mules into the street for water and to roll, and as the mules returned the crowd came in with them. Li and the servants seeing the fullify of trying to guard and keep them out of the outer court, retreated to the door of the imprecourt and made a determined effort to hold it. In this they were successfu and perhaps fearing annoyance, at once told our mandarin that his house was full, and he

connected with the Yamen who had crossed the river with us that the Governor-General was only temporarily holding the office, that he was not well, and that a new Governor-General was expected soon, hence we enticipated that it might not be convenient for him to receive us, and instructed Wang Fuyeh to say, in that case, that we were examining the Yellow River and its embankments, and would like to have passports into the province of Shantung, together with a guard of policemen or soldiers to protect our inn and relieve us of the unwelcome attentions of the crowd of men and boys who were gathering there.

During the absence of our messenger they continued to collect in the outer court, which was now densely packed, and to press upon the inner gateway. Finally, through the persistency and activity of the boys in front, and of the pressure of the men bohind, and perhaps also through the relaxed vigilance of our servants, they succeeded in unhinging the gate and gained admission into the inner court, around which ourselves and servants had been assigned to rooms. The first thing which attracted their attention, and seemed in some degree to satisfy their curiosity, was "Forguson." our big Chings cook is an end of our servants. they succeeded in this high it is gated and spined admission into the straint with said and saided and in the servants had been assigned to rooms. The servants had been assigned to rooms the servants and the innor courty and what make the similitude still greater was that the room of the servants and the innor courty and the servants and the innor courty and, which was only this servants and the innor courty and, which was only this servants and shall be servants and shall be servants and shall be servants and shall be servants and the innor courty and, which was only the servants and shall be servants and

and had got such supplies as we desired, we had better resume our journey. Before taking his leave he directed one of his own attendants to remain with us, and said he would send a guard without delay to drive out our unwelcome visitors and keep order. The single man left with us did his lovel beat to guard the inner gate and hold it against the increasing pressure from without, but he was overpowered and pressed back like the rest, and finally folded his hands in despair. Our servants still stood their ground as best they could, but were at last pressed back against our door. It was now nearly half past 5, and no policemen had yet made their gapparance.

pressed back against our door. It was now nearly half past 5, and no policemen had yet made their appearance.

The most venturesome of the crowd bad gained our windows and begun poking holes through the paper panes for the purpose of looking in, and thereupon we salled out for the last time and went for the heathen Chisee in a way they were not slow to understand. Our servants and carters came to our assistance manfully, and even the solitary policeman plucked up courage to pitch in. By dint of pushing, yelling, and gesticulating, aided berhaps by fear on the part of the crowd, we gradually pushed those in front back upon those in the rear so vigorously that in the course of ten minutes we had got the course of ten minutes we had got the our mest vigorous enset, we found ourselves suddenly reinforced by a detachment of six or eight policemen, with the Chief of Police at their head, and this reinforcement was less gentle in its treatment of the intruders than we had been but it was quite noticeable that there was no clubbing, as would have been the case with an American mob that would not move on." In a few minutes afterward we had the courtyard cleared and the gates barred, but the crowd still remained in the

A MOST WORTHY CHARITY. TAKING CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

Day Narsories Where Working Women Can Leave Their Children - How They are Managed in Praces-And New York City. The day nurseries, of which a few have been established of late years in the city of New York, are a charity deserving of more public attention and support than they seem so far to have received. If experience has shown that they are greatly needed in Paris and in other cities and large towns of France. there must surely be also a great want for them poor women who work for a livelihood away from home by relieving them of the care of their very young children while they are at work. The extent of its scope is from baby-hood up to six years old. Nearly all the nurseries now in operation in this city take in under the same roof children of all ages comprised parture from the plan followed in France where a large experience of over forty years has been acquired, and where all points con-

See the content of th

side Day Nursery is in the Wilson Industrial School, corner of Avenue A and Eighth street; the West Side Day Nursery is at 266 West Fortieth street, under the patronage of Mrs. Amory, a lady from Boston: there are four of Episcopalian foundation, one in Grace Parish Memorial House, 94 Fourth avenue; another at 306 Mulberry street, connected with St. Barnabas Home; the Bethlehem Day Nursery, 28 East Thirty-first street, is attached to the Hission Chapel of the Reconcillation, and the Holy Trinity Day Nursery, is at 315 East 109th street. The Nursery and Child's Hospital professes to take charge of bables and very young children while their mothers are at work, and a nursery has recently been opened at 309 West Forty-third street. The Children's Charitable Union, 70 Avenus D. and the Kindergarien of the United Relief Works of the Society for Ethical Culture, at 109 West Fifty-fourth street, are set down among the charities of the city as taking care of children from 3 to 6 and 7 years, Two have been ciosed. One was at 48 and 50 Mulberry street, and the other (Episcopalian) at 573 Broome street. The Virginia Day Nursery is temporarily closed pending the erection of a building for the special purpose of the charity. The two French asiles, which follow strictly the French method, and have been equipped with as soon as it is able to learn anything, and that no opportunity for teaching this foundation of all morals should be neglected, seem not to have been duly appreciated by the managere. The great diversity of religious belief, prevailing in this community is the alleged ground for allowing do religious instruction and no religious searcies whatever. They claim in justification that in this respect they are conforming to the example set them by the public sechools of this city. There are no vacations: the nursery its closed only on Sundays and legal holidays. The attendance is least numerous in the winter months, when work is likely to be slack, and the weekly payment of 31 cents per child is therefore harder to pr

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA. Indemnity for Chinese Mobbed in the West-Views of the Lending Journal of Japan. Franslated from the Japanese of the Jill-Simpo (Tokio, March 10).

Views of the Leading Journal of Japan.

Translated from the Japanes of the Jili-Simpo probably know that the Chinese Government demanded from the American Government an indomnity for the injuries which Chinese residents received in the recent anti-Chinese residents received in the recent anti-Chinese risidents received by the Government of the United States. We have aiready published a detailed account of that riot, and believe that any one who read it will agree with us in declaring the action of the riotors to be unjustifiable and disgraceful beyond description. The Americans may have several pretences to explain their hostile treatment of the Chinese. Yet it cannot be doubted that the chief, if not the only, cause of their fil feeling toward the Chinese is the fact that the American laborers are unable to stand against the Chinese laborers in the battle field of industrial competition. The Chinese are people beculiarly well filted for money making. They do not dislike hard work nor avoid the lowest kinds of labor. Working for other people, they do twice as much work as white men do. Manufacturing goods themselves, they make, at half price, just as good articles as white men produce. Being thus superior to white men in all kinds of simple manual labor. Chinese laborers have excited not a little jealousy among American laborers. The latter, seeing that it is impossible for them to beat the Orientals in honest competition, have finally appealed to brutal physical force as the only method of turning their rivals out of the battle ground. Their course of action resembles that of a man who being beaten in a fencing match avenges himself by assaulting his opponent when the latter is unprepared for the attack. The meanness of their intention and the barbarous deed was committed by citizens

equal in their respective situations, that the question of right and wrong plays any important part in the settlement of a dispute. When two persons of very different social standing quarrol, the rule is that the one of the higher position is generally considered right, and the other wrong. For instance, in the feudat times, when a samural tretainer and a yeta (the lowest caste) entered into a quarrol, the result, nine times out of ten, was that, however reasontable the interest oldin might be the samural was doctared right and the award of the interest oldin might be the samural was doctared right and the award of the interest oldin might be the samural was doctared right and the award of the thirty because it was a most an ordinary human being, but a creature a degree below mankind; and that any common human being was just as right in beating and killing this inferior creature as in similarly treating a dog or a car. Thus to ill treat a yeta was regarded by the old Japanese neither as a moral offence nor as a legal offence. Now, it cannot be denied that the Americans look upon the Chinese to-day as our samural icoked upon the yeta in the feudal times. Since the Americans do not admit the Chinese to be their equals, they do not much hesitate to inflict any kind of injury upon the latter. Not only the Americans hamselves, but all the other civilized nations of the world, entertain the same nature as that of a grandmether who denounce the bratality of the ricters and sympathize with the poor Chinese in the United States does not receive severe condemnations from other civilized countries. There are, indeed, some neople here and there who denounce the bratality of the ricters and sympathize with the poor Chinese in the United States does not receive severe condemnations from other civilized countries. There are, indeed, some people here and there who denounce the bratality of the ricters and sympathize with the poor change to the international year.

The present law of Japan permits no distinction to be made betw

His Face Colored to Suit his Churacter.

Prom the Gateraton News.

Obanok. April 21.—The following tolegram was received here to-day raintive to Max Roth, Iraveling from New York city and claiming to be the Iraveling from New York city and claiming to be the Iraveling sorrespondent of Tim New York New:

"He is a fraud and impostor, and should be arrested."
said the sellitor of Tim New: looks to be 25 years old weight about 160 pounds, 5 feet nor 9 inches high, dark complexion, curly hair, smooth shaved. He came here a few days since and put up at the Curry House, and had a rood time there a few days are. He taked considerably about and against the various tabor unions. He skipped without paying his hotel bill, and went west. Was found on a freight train steeling a ride, and the railroad boys, to make his trip pleasant, blacked him with car grasse.

## SOUTH IN THE RULAL



JUST ARRIVED.

by the conductor. Then the dream becomes mixed, and there follows a wild jumble of elevated trains thundering by, hotel dinners with pie and cysters, lovely woman admiring the fit of his coat, and last of all the Bowery— the beautiful, flashing Bowery. That is the young American's Mecca, his Caaba, and his wonderful Black Stone, all in one. Just what it is he doesn't know, but he lives in a pleasing slugging, and fun that never cease, and his expectation includes the most entertaining points



THE BOWERY AT LAST. as the Mediterranean will some day, according to the wise men, only much more suddenly, leaving the policemen stranded in majestic ioneliness on the broad sidewalks, worn smooth by the tramping of millions of foet. As the night fails the loneliness increases until the policemen and the Bowery are left alone together. The lampposts flicker into life, the electric

TIEN ON THE PUT HAS BY 

THE BARLING PHASE.

lights sprinkled thickly along to denote the growth of business enterprise sputter unwillingly into floods of ghostly blue light, and then for a whole hour our old Dutch ancestors might come back and parade around without come back and parade around without come back and parade around without come any less good, and virtuous than it used to be. That hour of rost is a sort of breathing spell in which the Bowery propares itself for the sight seasion when it becomes the real Bowery, the Bowery that people come to see.

This begins with the opening of the theatres and the booming of musicians. Then the respectable life of the Bowery flourishes. The crowds of people who like a good show fill the theatres, and those who hanker after the wonderful flook to the strings of museums. These may have entered into the dream of the youth who is being instructed. He may want to know what there really is back of the flaming signs, and to what strange delights he will be ushered by the roaring of the bands. He will see curiosities. Curiosities are divided into "freaks" and fakes. Freaks are expensive, and "magnitude man wants a Circassian girl, he opens negotiations with a pretty shop girl, who has aspirations and long harr. He washes her hair with stale beer. That makes it stick out streight, and half of the Circassian girl, he opens negotiations with a pretty shop girl, who has aspirations and long harr. He washes her hair with stale beer. That makes it stick out streight, and half of the Circassian girl is read, He dreases her in a red dreas that does not come down very far, gives her in a red dreas that does not come down very far, gives her in a red dreas that does not come down very far, gives her in a red dreas that does not come down very far, gives her in a red dreas that does not come down very far, gives her in a red dreas that does not come down very far, gives her in a red dreas that does not come of the clircassian girl is read. And close after them there follow the misery and crime of the clircas and the third sta

wissom; but they are just a little extravagant. Of course, the good old days are gone when Patty Welsh was dealing fare, and otherstatesmen were dealing fare, and otherstatesmen were dealing out whiskey.

The electric lights, and the march of civilization are killing the Bowery, but it is not all gone yet. On the corner of Spring street and the Bowery but it is not all gone yet. On the person of a tall Irishman, who has been there in the "B" months yelling out "Isters, a pinny a wan." as long as any one can remember. You will be interested and entertained by the free fights that break loose at intervals along the line of your journey, and surprised at the absence of the minions of justice when the fighters happen to be large and sober sluggers. Quiet Italians, selling cigars and apples while they dream of the years of opulence and luxury that await them in Italy; big Haming piles of red lobsters, quartered and sold by unscrupulous men, who glory in the dyspepsis of their fellows; little war dances improvised here and there by gay youths whom the flowing bowl has made mirthful; and the pattering feet of industrious Chiammen, with strange bundles, hurrying along on strange errands, to be interrupted occasionally by the fist of Caucasian prejudice, all tend to give a little life and variety to the far-famed theroughfare.

But the inquiring countryman will not find this exciting enough, and he will soon travel indoors somewhere in search of the delights that have been promised him. All along the big Bowery itself, and on all the streets leading from it, he will find doors vawuing and yearning for him, with strong-lunged men stationed before many of them hewling out a description of the joys hidden away behind the screens and joining their voices to the pleading of hidden music which invites the stranger in. There are all kinds of experiences waiting for the stranger back of those screens with their pictures of lovely women in tights. This is a common experience: The gentleman enters, discovers that the chales gathe



out. If he does not protest he is robbed and allowed to walk out. In another place its will be amazed to find a quiet and placid German presiding over the most homelike and quiet establishment that he ever saw. German maidons will trip out upon a stage six by four, sing a sad song, then sing a comical song whether any one applauds or not, and come down to drink beer and be sociable, but not the least bit familiar with any one that yearns for their society.

This sort of entertainment palls, and in a short time the visitor is apt to land in a hall, enticed by pictures of men in deadly combat with muscles bigger than Sullivan ever dreamed of. He will see some men push each other's faces with pillows. A small colored man and a big white man gravely announced as champlone will fight or wrestle to an invariable draw; the walters, from whose ranks these desperate lighters are recruited, will furnish entitusiastic admiration for the crowd, and by and by the stranger will go away with the sad conviction that he could whip anybody he has seen.

And this is all the fun that the poor visitor will have. Being a stranger, he will be unable to gain admittance to the optum joints or the underground dance halls, where he might see something worth telling about, if not very pleasing. The most that he can hope for is to be guided by a friendly policeman to Harry Hill's or to Billy McGlory's, and, having been there, he can go home with the proud consciousness of having done New York, of having seen its wickedness, and of being able to talk knowingly to the boys.

"The Silent Woman."

"The Stient Woman."

From the San Prancisco Chronicle.

Mias Frances Hranuolli, the "silent woman," died in St. Luke's Hospital in this city on Sunday. In 1870, while living with relatives in this city. Miss Hranuelli met, loved, and was loved in return by a young sea Capitain then in this port. Her relatives opposed the match, and, as she boileved, intercepted his letters to her and tried to keep them apart. Violent altercations ensued, and during one of them, in a parcaysm of rave, she vowed that she naver would again open her lips in speech. For over seven years she kept her vow, and even on her deathbed the efforts of her friends to induce her to brask her voluntary sisenes were futtle. As her relatives gathered around her deathbed, her sister, with tears in her syes, implored her to break her vow if only these gathered around her deathbed, her sister with tears in her syes, implored her to break her vow if only the gathered around her deathbed their entreaties, shook her heading of the same and offered it to her. she will be a shook her heading of the same flowers her obtain the matron offered her the same flowers her obtain easierly and evidently sujoved the perfume. When her brother attempted to smooth the dving woman's pillows she strongly dissented but allowed a nurse to do it, and seemed grateful. A few moments after she breathed her last. She carried her resentment to her relatives to the bitter end.

BOTH WERE GOOD MEN.

JOHN BARELY MANAGED TO GET ONB BOOT OFF I ET ONE HE DIED.

Suean Blod with Both Her's On, but His Ad-vantage was a Trife-Husband and Wife Buth Came in their Duct to the Benth. RED LEDGE, Idaho, April 27 .-- One of the members of this camp, almost from the first, has been Susan Gump. She came in with the rush, and never weakened in her opinion that there was richness here. That was six years ago this spring. She looked then as though she might have been 30 years old, and she never changed in appearance. She were a man's hat and sometimes in severe weather a man's overcoat. Her hair was short, and it was the general verdict of the camp that Susan would have made a good-looking man, She had a trim, wiry figure, a cold gray eye, a merry mouth, and a nerve that all the boys said equalled anything that they had ever seen.

About a year ago an old fellow strolled in and announced that he was looking for his wife. Nobody had seen his wife, and he got little sat-isfaction. Hanging around for a day or two. he at length hit upon Susan, and one day he announced that she was the woman that he

announced has sate when the camp believed it, but it was incredulous at first.

"Yes," she said one day, the my old man. I was incredulous at first.

"Yes," she said one day, the my old man. I was the would be after the thin in the length and the said of the length and said it was the would be after the and that's why I came here. If he behaves himself, it's all right, I he don't, he'll wish he had. I don't git up and git from here for him or any other man.

With that her hand rested on the revolver which he always carried in her belt, and a look came into her face which indicated that she was prepared for desporate work. They seemed to get along comfortably. They seemed to get a long comfortably. They seemed to get along comfortably. They seemed to get along comfortably. They seemed to get along the said of the worked lard. Sometimes a cabin and the two moved into it, Gump had some means, but he worked lard. Sometimes he drank. About Christmas it was reported that he and Susan were having lively times, but not much attention was paid to the matter. Susan appeared the same as she always had. A week ago elding night, and that no one need be surprised at hearing of a big row up their way. After that she was not seen.

Yesterday morning one of the mon who had been out toward the Gump cabin came running in with the cry that Susan and the old man were on the warpath.

"It's a gum fight, too!" he yelled, "They're at it now!"

The words had hardly fallon from his limited to the said of the said of the said of the said with the same as a heardly fallon from his limited for the said of the said with the same as a said with the said of the said with a deliberation which they reparded as out of range, and stood breathlessly awaiting developments. A moment later occurred as suid frange, and stood breathlessly awaiting her said with a deliber

From the Philadelphia Record.

I was riding up town in a Third avenue car the other day when a butcher's boy, a lad some id years of see, in thickory shirt and with a buttered derby hat on a late of see, in thickory shirt and with a buttered derby hat on a late of the book shift of the book in the late of the brake. It was an about him head, stepped shifty upon the book brake. It is had saidy hat our week to his head, it was year much freekled, his our week to his head. It was year much freekled, his our week to his head, it was year much freekled, his our week to his head, it was year much freekled, his our week to his head, it was year much freekled, his our week to his head, it was year in their expression, and his nose was to his head, it was year head to be partituded in the privileges of the patform alone with the conductor, who began taking to the boy about the wrongs of the conductors and their right to strike.

"What are you givin 'ne!" said the hoy; "yer call it hard work to stand out here on the platform and yank a bell? When you sin't delay that you see inside taking fares, and knockin' 'em down too. That shi't no work. Jest you begin at 4 o'clock in the morning, like me, open the shop, sweep it out, clean tecoid fish out of the refrigerator, and never get no chance to warm yourself; then ing big baskets of meat up to the top of flats all day long, am be cussed by the bose because you have struck it soft—you have. You can't talk to me. I ain't no greenborn" And he jumped off the car and went down the street whistling "The flowers that bloom in the spring."

Great Progress in Marine Engines.

Great Progress in Marine Enginet.

From the London Times.

The steamer Aller, 5,500 tons, 455 feet long by 68 feet broad, was tried on the Clyde on raturally, and exhibited remarkable results in the matter of economy in coal consumption. The Aller is a distinct stevance in speed and economy on account of her triple-expansion engines and beliers. To develop 0,000 indicated horse power in the compound engines, by the same builders, remarks a consumption of 100 lone per 21 hours. In these transitions are consumption of 100 lone per 21 hours. In these transitions are consumption of 100 lone per 21 hours. In these transitions of the consumption is to none. A still more requires the consumption is to none. A still more requires the consumption is to none. In the second in the designs of which those of the Aller have not constructed. It will be remembered that part of the price paid by the Conard Company for the Unitria and the Esturia was made up of the two steames Parting and Saravia. Which are now the property of Mr. Pearce, Mr. P. Fresident of the Farfield Company. The old compound engines were removed by him to make room for triple-expansion engines and steel boilers. The log of the Farfina in 1983 shows that she burnt 47 tons of coal per lay of 24 hours when going at a speed of 11 knots. Her log during 19856 shows that the consumptions of the compound of the compound of the same prof. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed. Her speed is now much higher, but the same speed.

Bucks Crashed by Paddle Wheels. Nonwich, April 30.—Long Island Sound is alive with wild ducks, which are seen in almost countless numbers daily by passengers on the decks of Sound attaners. Frequently the flock get in the way of the swift vessels and are caught up by the paddie wheels and crushed. The inside of the paddie boxes sometimes are thickly coated with feathers.

Carbuncles. For years I was afflicted with Carbuncies on the back

of my neck. They were a source of much suffering. I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which cured the Carbuncles, and has since kept me entirely free from them; my appetite has improved, and I am in better hualth than ever before.—O. aNELL, Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly l'imples and Biotches. By

Taking

## **Boils** and

impure condition of the blood. They are a source of great suffering, and are liable to appear in large numbers, unless overcome by the use of some powerful alter-ative. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures these painful tumors, and also prevents them, by removing their cause. One year ago I suffered from Boils and Carbuncles and for nearly two mouths was unable to work. I was

entirely Cured by

taking two bottles of Ayer's Sarasparilla.—LEANDER J. McDONALD, Soley st., Charlestown, Mass. For some time past, until recently, my blood was in a disordered condition. I was covered from head to foo with small, and very irritating, blotches. After using three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla I am entirely oured—C. OrdEN, Camben, N. J.

I suffered with Bolis every spring, for years, until I

Ayer's Sar saparilla began taxing

Ayer's Serseparille I was cured. I consider this medi-cine the best blood purifier in the world -- CHARLES II. SMITH, North Craftsbury, VI. I had numbers of Carboucles on my neck and back, with swellings in my armpits, and suffered greatly. Nothing relieved me until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine restored me to health -SELBY

saparitia. A few battles of this medicine effected a per-manent cure.—E. F. LUND, Portsmouth, Va. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.